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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/621,286	07/17/2003	Adrian Chandley	MSFT-1973/304061.1	2492
41505	7590	08/04/2006	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP (MICROSOFT CORPORATION)			PAPE, ZACHARY	
ONE LIBERTY PLACE - 46TH FLOOR				
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2835	

DATE MAILED: 08/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/621,286		CHANDLEY, ADRIAN	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Zachary M. Pape		2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6-11 and 13-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6-11 and 13-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/31/06 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The 112 rejections to claim 1-20 has been withdrawn in view of the amendments to claims 1 and 10.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 9-11, 13-14, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu (US 6,216,185) in view of Lin et al. (US 6,404,511).

With respect to claim 1, Chu teaches a docking station (200) for a mobile computer (100), the docking station comprising: a port (292) for receiving the mobile

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computer, a communication interface (Column 5, Lines 23-27) for communicating with at least one external computer, wherein the external computer and the mobile computer are separate computers; and a display (210) for depicting information exchanged with the at least one external computer; wherein the docking station is itself mobile, has no local host computer core when the mobile computer is uninstalled (Column 4, Lines 48-50), and wherein the docking station (200) enables communications with the mobile computer (100) when the mobile computer is installed into the port (Column 3, Lines 53-67). Chu fails to teach that the docking station enables the communication interface to acquire the information of the external computer and to display the information when the mobile computer is both uninstalled and without communications with the docking station. Lin et al. teaches the conventionality of having a communication interface enabled to acquire information from an external computer (Column 6, Lines 22-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lin et al. with that of Chu to further expand the functionality of the docking station. With respect to displaying the information, the display (210) of the docking station (200) can display the information received from the external computer (Column 4, Lines 19-20).

With respect to claim 10, Chu teaches a system supporting communications between a mobile docking station and at least one external computer, the system comprising: a mobile docking station (200) that has no local host computer core when the mobile computer is uninstalled (Column 4, Lines 48-50), the docking station comprising: a port (292) for receiving the mobile computer (100), a communication

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interface (Column 5, Lines 23-27) for communicating with the at least one external computer, wherein the at least one external computer and the mobile computer are separate computers; and a display (210) for depicting information exchanged with the at least one external computer, wherein the mobile docking station supports communication with at least one external device when the mobile computer is installed (Column 3, Lines 53-67). Chu further teaches that the docking station (200) which has a mobile computer (100) which is both uninstalled from the docking station and without communications with the docking station, but is silent as to whether the docking station (200) enables the communications interface to support communication with the at least one external computer when the mobile computer in such a state. Lin et al. teaches the conventionality of having a communication interface enabled to acquire information from an external computer (Column 6, Lines 22-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lin et al. with that of Chu to further expand the functionality of the docking station.

With respect to claims 2 and 11, Chu further teaches that the display is a display integrated with the docking station (Column 4, Lines 19-20).

With respect to claim 3, Chu further teaches that the port for receiving the mobile comprises a connector (300).

With respect to claim 4, Chu further teaches that the port (292) further receives a chassis (Which the circuitry of 100 is housed within – Column 3, Lines 55-57)) for the mobile computer (Column 3, Lines 53-55).

With respect to claims 6 and 13, Chu further teaches a user interface comprising one or more of a keyboard, a mouse, a touch screen (Column 4, Lines 20-21), a light pen, a stylus, audio interface, tactile transducer, vibration transducer and an external connector for an external input/output device permitting interaction with rendered information on the display.

With respect to claims 8 and 14, Chu further discloses that the communication interface for communicating with at least one external computer is one or more of a wireless connection and a wired connection (Column 5, Line 24-28 wherein a LAN connection is either a wired or wireless connection).

With respect to claims 9 and 20, Chu further teaches that the mobile computer (100) is one of an ultra compact computer, a computer core (Column 4, Lines 48-50), a handheld computer, and a laptop computer.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Watts, Jr. et al (US 6,285,911 – hereinafter “Watts”).

With respect to claim 7, Chu in view of Lin et al. teach the limitations of claim 1 above but is silent as to the docking station having a receptacle for receiving electrical power. Watts teaches the conventionality of a docking station (9) having a receptacle for receiving power (See Fig 59, see also Column 30, Lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine

the teachings of Watts with that of Chu and Lin et al. to provide power to both the docking station and the computer core.

Claims 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Adler et al. (US 6,342,901).

With respect to claim 15, Chu teaches the limitations of claim 14 above but is silent as to the wireless connection being one or more of a radio frequency connection, an infrared connection, and an acoustic connection. Adler et al. teaches the conventionality of having a LAN with a radio frequency connection (Column 6, Lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Adler et al. with that of Chu and Lin et al. to provide a connection to a network that does not require cables.

With respect to claim 16, Chu teaches the limitations of claim 10 above but is silent as to the at least one external device is one or more of a remote computer and a peripheral device. Adler et al. teaches the conventionality of a remote device being a computer which can be connected to through a LAN (Column 6, Lines 52-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Adler et al. with that of Chu to further increase the computing capability of the docking station (200) of Chu.

With respect to claim 17, Adler et al. teaches that the remote computer is one or more of a desktop computer and a laptop computer (Column 6, Lines 52-54).

With respect to claim 18, Adler et al. further teaches that the peripheral device (I.E. printer 124) is connected to a computer system (Via the LAN).

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Janik et al. (US 2002/0065902).

With respect to claim 19, Chu in view of Lin et al. teaches the limitations of claim 10 above but is silent as to the external device is one or more of a network interface, a personal digital assistant, and one or more mobile docking stations. Janik et al. teaches the conventionality of having a PDA which has a LAN connection (Paragraph 39) which could connect to the LAN of Chu. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Janik et al. with that of Chu and Lin et al. to provide further information services to the PDA (Paragraph 12).

Alternatively, claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (Hereinafter AAPA).

With respect to claim 10, Chu teaches a system supporting communications between a mobile docking station and at least one external computer, the system comprising: a mobile docking station (200) that has no local host computer core when the mobile computer is uninstalled (Column 4, Lines 48-50), the docking station comprising: a port (292) for receiving the mobile computer (100), a communication

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interface (Column 5, Lines 23-27) for communicating with the at least one external computer, wherein the at least one external computer and the mobile computer are separate computers; and a display (210) for depicting information exchanged with the at least one external computer, wherein the mobile docking station supports communication with at least one external device when the mobile computer is installed (Column 3, Lines 53-67). Chu further teaches that the docking station (200) which has a mobile computer (100) which is both uninstalled from the docking station and without communications with the docking station, but is silent as to whether the docking station (200) enables the communications interface to support communication with the at least one external computer when the mobile computer in such a state. AAPA teaches a display device which is absent a mobile computer which enables a communication interface to support communication with at least one external computer (See Present specification Paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the AAPA with that of Chu to provide access to a personal or business computer to allow the full use of the computer while away from the personal computer's fixed location (Paragraph 2).

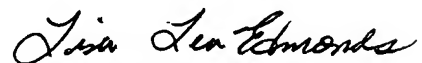
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary M. Pape whose telephone number is 571-272-2201. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thur. & every other Fri. (8:00am - 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached at 571-272-2092. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ZMP


LISA LEA EDMONDS
PRIMARY EXAMINER